

Supreme Court Agrees to Rule U.S. Employees in Politics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on whether federal employees may engage in partisan

activity. The decision will be decided in a 5-4 vote. The case involves the 1930 act affecting 5.5 million federal workers. The act, known as the Hatch Act, prohibits federal employees from engaging in partisan politics.

Is Looking More Girls

HAVEN, Dec. 11 (AP).—University is looking for female students.

Yale Corporation, the university's governing body, announced plans to hire a 3-2 male-female ratio. The university is looking for female students. A four-year co-ed experiment leading current female enrollment in September 1969 8 percent of the enrollment were women.

away Boxcar a Baby and res 6 in U.S.

NOEL, Dec. 11 (AP).—A boxcar yesterday which had a baby in it, was found by a person and the baby was taken to a hospital.

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ments on the cases early next spring and come to a final decision by the term's end in June.

The Hatch Act was struck down in July by a three-judge panel. The government appealed for review. The law bans all federal and state workers from a variety of political activities.

In the Oklahoma case, a three-judge panel came to an opposite conclusion: that the ban on partisan politics is fully constitutional.

First Amendment

In last July's 2-1 ruling on the Hatch Act, a district court in Washington said the law was overly broad and violated workers' First Amendment rights.

The two-judge majority held that a 1947 decision upholding the law was "outdated by passage of time" and by subsequent rulings regarding First Amendment rights.

In appealing, the government called the law a "cornerstone of the merit civil service system."

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold and other Justice Department lawyers said it would be impractical to require Congress to write a new law that specifically defined every form of objectionable political action.

Besides, they said, the Civil Service Commission has followed through with "clear and reasonable regulations."

The suit was brought by the National Association of Letter Carriers, six individual federal employees and six Washington-area Democratic and Republican political committees.

In other action today, the court:

• Let stand an injunction which bars a former CIA official from publishing articles about the secret agency without prior CIA approval.

• Rejected an appeal by a Moose Lodge which sought reversal of a Pennsylvania State Supreme Court ruling that black guests must be served.

Damage Suit Is Barred In Kent State Killing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—The Supreme Court today refused to hear an appeal by the father of a slain Kent State University student in a damage suit against the State of Ohio.

Arthur Krause of Pittsburgh, whose daughter Allison was killed in a campus disturbance on May 4, 1970, was barred by the Ohio Supreme Court in July from suing the state without the consent of the Ohio Legislature.

The high court dismissed the appeal "for want of a substantial federal question."

Allison Krause, 18, was one of four students killed when Ohio National Guardsmen opened fire during campus protests against the U.S. incursion into Cambodia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP).—A life style that included LSD, very probably impure LSD, as well as other drugs, diseases and bad nutrition, led to an abnormally high number of birth defects in the babies of 140 young women in the Washington area.

The LSD alone cannot be blamed because there were too many other factors to say whether or not it was partly or wholly responsible, according to doctors who examined the 140 women at George Washington University Medical Center.

Whether LSD can cause birth defects is still a matter of medical debate.

"What we can say," said Dr. Chester M. Berlin, "is that these mothers were a very, very high risk group, that there was something about them that made them different."

"The message is probably that if you're pregnant," or thinking of becoming pregnant, "don't take any drug," he said.

Of 148 pregnancies in these 140 women—in all cases, either the prospective mother or father reported taking LSD before or after conception—there were the following abnormalities:

• Eight of 83 newborns (the number of pregnancies actually resulting in births) had "major congenital defects," 10 to 20 times the number normally expected. These included what Dr. Cecil B. Jacobson and Dr. Berlin say they have not found reported anywhere in medical literature: a baby without feet.

• Twelve mothers suffered spontaneous abortions. Fetuses expelled in this way commonly possess defects.

• Fifty-three of the women had therapeutic abortions. Four of 14 embryos that were intact enough for analysis showed "gross anomalies."

• Six women in the group had more than one baby during the main period of observation. All of these women had a normal baby the first time. But four of eight later pregnancies ended in abnormal fetuses or (in one case) an abnormal newborn.

The observation period was 1968 to 1970, and the full report, including recent follow-up, is published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

LSD was in wide use in the "drug culture" in 1968. It is still taken today, though the use of amphetamines (also known as "speed") far outstrips it.

Dr. Maimon Cohen of the State University of New York at Buffalo first reported in 1967 that LSD broke chromosomes (carriers of genetic material inside cells) in the test tube. But studies of the drug's effects on animal babies were in conflict. Human studies have conflicted as well.

Two Californians looked at 120 live offspring of 247 parents who had taken LSD. They found a moderately high incidence of abortions, but concluded: "There is no evidence of a relation between parental LSD exposure and major congenital defects in their offspring."

A new book, "Licit and Illicit Drugs," by Edward M. Brecher and the editors of *Consumers Union*, an independent product research organization, calls this study "by far the best

data so far" on long-range LSD effects.

The George Washington University doctors disagree. They did a very different and, they believe, more reliable study, starting their examinations during pregnancy itself, not some time after. Their patients were by no means all hippies or street youth. About half were employed.

They indeed found that LSD use was "a common denominator of all the pregnancies." In fact, they report, "we were unable to find any young adults admitting to the use of psychedelic drugs who denied taking LSD."

"Purity Questioned"

But also they say: "LSD is an illicit compound and the purity of 'street' samples must be seriously questioned. . . . Dosage is seldom that advertised. Other chemicals might be added to or in place of LSD."

"There is a multiple-drug environment with especially heavy use of marijuana and amphetamines. Both (especially amphetamines) have been implicated as possible mutagens or teratogens in animals"—causes of genetic mutations or birth defects.

"Infectious diseases, especially virus illnesses, were common during pregnancy. . . . 5 percent had gonorrhea prior to pregnancy. . . . 5 percent gave a history of overt hepatitis (two during pregnancy), presumably due to contaminated hypodermic needles."

"Maternal nutrition (was) frequently inadequate prior to the mother's knowledge of pregnancy. Frequently the first trimester went by without the mother realizing that she was pregnant, and 'all of the above' factors may contribute to increased fetal defects."

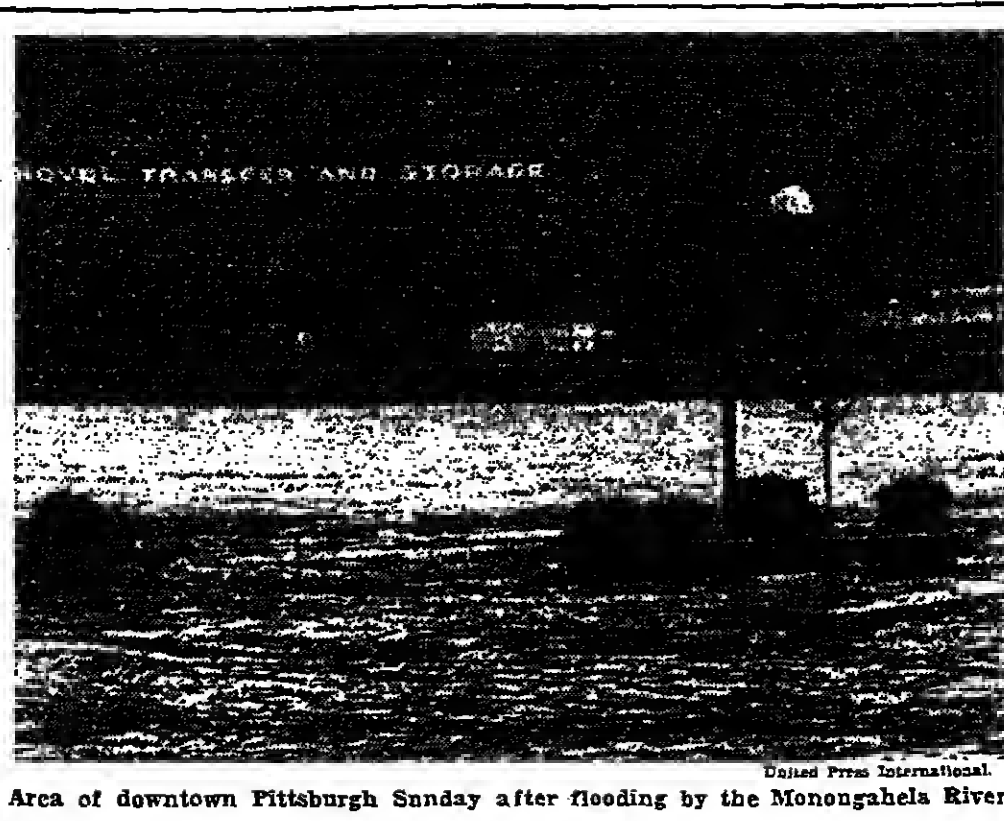
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An LSD Link Is Seen Possible In High Rate of Birth Defects Hungarian, Two Russians Tie in Chess

By Victor Cohn

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nd's New Anti-IRA Law
Only 1 Arrest in 8 Days

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Dec. 11 (UPI).—It is days since Jack Lynch, armed with sweeping powers against the Irish Army and the Irish not yet used them.

Observers of the Irish dynamic inaction to surprise. Key officials of the Lynch government privately arguing that

passage of the law was enough, that as long as terrorists confined their targets to British soldiers in Ulster, no arrest should be made.

Their reasoning has run along these lines: Mr. Lynch is responsible for peace in the republic, not Ulster. He was not elected to solve London's policing problem in Belfast. The IRA is a danger when its gunmen, but from an action, flee to sanctuaries in the South or stir up political feeling against the Dublin regime.

The killing of civilians on either side of the border is atrocious but attacks on British soldiers are something else again. After all, Mr. Lynch's own Piousa Rail party celebrates as heroes men who did precisely the same thing a generation or two ago.

One Known Arrest

As far as is known, there has been only one arrest under the new law. Michael Montgomery, a former British internecine at Long Kesh, was picked up on Friday as he was about to return to his home across the border in Londonderry.

But Mr. Montgomery, an obscure figure, appears to be a member of the Official IRA, the generally nonmilitant and vaguely Marxist wing. It is the bomb-throwing and gun-slinging Provisional IRA that unsophisticated persons thought Mr. Lynch would act against. In the event, Mr. Montgomery has now been released.

The best known Provisional IRA names in the republic, Roy O'Brady and David O'Connell, have not been touched. They do not answer their telephones and their wives and in-laws are uncommunicative about their whereabouts.

In contrast, some 34 men and women, all members of the Official IRA's political front, were jailed last Wednesday for picketing the home of Mr. Lynch and another deputy, Miss Maureen de Burca, the joint general secretary of the official Sinn Féin, for three months for "watching and besetting."

The officials are a logical target for Mr. Lynch. They preach social revolution and try to stir political passions among Mr. Lynch's generally conservative constituency.

There is, of course, no assurance that the Provisionals will remain unscathed and they almost certainly won't if they make fresh troubles for Mr. Lynch in the republic. Their leader, Sean MacStiofain, was convicted before the new law was enacted and the lack of outcry over his arrest has emboldened the Lynch camp.

But those with the stummiest knowledge of Irish history know it is hard for Mr. Lynch to crack down on Provisionals. Mr. Lynch's party was originally formed by IRA men who fought the Dublin regime after it had made peace with and won independence from Britain.

The Provisionals were more, or less created three years ago by some of Mr. Lynch's former fellow cabinet ministers and were initially financed from Dublin.

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CZECH MATE—Czechoslovakian chess grandmaster Ludek Pachman playing 30 opponents simultaneously in West Berlin on Sunday. He lost several games.

Worked at Embassy in Moscow

Norway Charges Student With Espionage

OSLO, Dec. 11 (AP).—A 25-year-old Norwegian student, who served as assistant watchman in the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow has been arrested and charged with spying for the Soviet Union, the government announced today.

The man was not identified by the Ministry of Justice, but Oslo newspapers said that he was Ole Martin Høegstad, 26.

The ministry said that the man, who was studying Russian, was arrested in Oslo on Nov. 28, questioned for several hours and imprisoned on Nov. 29 for eight weeks pending further investigation after being charged with espionage.

The Ministry of Justice said that the student was a low-ranking embassy employee. Oslo newspapers said that he had been working for a year as a night watchman at the Moscow embassy while studying Russian.

The reports said that he had been alone in the embassy at night with access to files and secret documents.

Norway Aide Says

Submarine Was

Never Identified

OSLO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A foreign submarine, which was hunted in a Norwegian fjord two weeks ago, was never identified, Defense Minister Johan Kleppe said today.

Mr. Kleppe, answering a question in the Storting (parliament), also said that speculation that Norwegian authorities let the submarine escape was unfounded.

"I reject these speculations. The submarine is not identified and we do not know its nationality," Mr. Kleppe said.

The defense minister was replying to a question by Karl Brummeland of the Christian People's party, who said that he believed the submarine was Russian.

Other informed sources said that it was believed that the submarine was Polish.

India, Pakistan Sign Maps
Showing New Kashmiri Line

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11 (AP).—India and Pakistan took a major step today toward carrying out their five-month-old peace agreement when two generals signed maps drawing the line separating their forces in Kashmir.

Both countries have said that once the line of control is drawn in Kashmir, 5,139 square miles of territory captured by India and 49 square miles taken by Pakistan in last December's war will be exchanged.

The troop withdrawals are a major element of the peace agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on July 3 at the Indian hill station of Simla. The territory was to have been exchanged by early September, but India insisted that the 500-mile Kashmiri line be drawn first, and negotiations bogged down.

Two Generals Sign

Lt. Gen. P.S. Bhagat and Lt. Gen. Abdul Hamid Khan, the area commanders of Indian and Pakistani forces, signed the maps today at Suchetgarh, an outpost in Indian Kashmir.

The ceremony took 15 minutes. "General, I hope your pen is working all right," Gen. Bhagat said as they signed the first of 19 maps.

The maps incorporated an agreement reached last week between the two armies' chiefs of staff, Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan. Both countries were reported to have made concessions to break the deadlock over an area of less than two square miles.

Details of the concessions were not announced, nor were the maps made public.

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Bulgarian Trains
Collide; 26 Die

SOFIA, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A signalman's error caused a collision between two trains in eastern Bulgaria yesterday; 26 sleeping travelers were killed and 10 others injured. BTA, the official Bulgarian news agency, said today.

A passenger train rammed into a stationary freight train at the village of Ventshan, not far from the Black Sea. BTA did not say whether any foreigners were among the casualties. The train was the overnight express from Sofia to Trabzon.

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Progress on Hijacking With Cuba

Secretary Rogers reports that negotiations through the Swiss have produced the "foundation of an agreement" on a hijacking treaty with Cuba. This is encouraging news. The hijacking of American planes to Cuba has rightly terrified air travelers; the assurance of harsh punishment would surely help limit that threat. On its part, Havana sees Cubans' hijacking of Cuban ships to the United States, or their departure by other "illegal means," as a threat to the integrity of the Castro government; to that they correctly link the pinprick raids of American-based Cuban exiles which, it is reported, the United States has now said it will work harder to stop.

Fidel Castro's decision to resume the airlift that, before its suspension last year, had brought 256,000 Cubans to Miami can perhaps be read as his way to offer a certain legal alternative to those who may have considered violent hijacking or nonviolent escape as the only ways to leave Cuba. The airlift cannot be a substitute for the orderly legal emigration that presumably would go on if Cuban-American political relations were normalized. Even then there might be a problem: More Cubans might wish to emigrate than the United States wished to accept. But Mr. Castro could hardly consider that as anything but a problem for his own solving. It is a fact of life with which he (as well as Washington) must cope, that the United States is only a short 90 miles away. In any event, normal political ties would certainly provide a viable alternative to hijacking for any Americans, except psychopaths, who might wish to go to Cuba.

From all accounts, the initiative on the American side for this round of dealing with Cuba has come from the State Department, which is taking—or being given—the opportunity to show its diplomatic stuff. State has had too few such opportunities in recent years. Evidently with one eye on a wary White House and the other on a wily Fidel Castro, State is being careful not to portray the hijack talks as the first step toward a possible accommodation, even though they obviously could be made to serve that purpose if both sides choose. But the talks proceed, despite a few mumbles from the Pentagon about Moscow's sometime use of Cuba as a submarine and air reconnaissance station.

Mr. Nixon's summits in Moscow and Peking have made those mumbles much less audible, and much less necessary or relevant, than they ever were before. Few Latins take seriously any longer the old argument, still put forward by some Americans in their behalf, that Fidel is bent on subverting them. Rather, most Latins seem to see in a potential Cuban-American accommodation a step at once restoring the hemisphere's natural but interrupted sense of community, permitting them more easily to normalize their own relations with Havana, and offering many Latin governments the boon of satisfying their own domestic constituencies on the left. Unquestionably, hemispheric accommodation with Havana could play an important role in facilitating the more active and helpful second-term approach to Latin America that we hope Mr. Nixon has in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justified Mass Murder?

As Henry Kissinger labors mightily in Paris to bring home the peace for which so many Americans have yearned so long, the American military system seemed determined to bring forth just one last obscenity before the firing closed. And so, an Army officer did it the other day in a military courtroom in Falls Church, Capt. J. Houston Gordon, arguing the appeal of Lt. William Calley's conviction of the murder of civilians at My Lai, told the court that because the fight in Vietnam is a guerrilla war, the villagers weren't qualified for the protection accorded to prisoners of war in conventional wars.

Did you get that? We didn't get it the first time around either, so we'll run over it just one more time. The villagers, according to the argument, were not readily identifiable as non-combatants and thus, they bore the burden of proof of demonstrating their non-combatant status. If they don't meet that burden, then what? Well, Capt. Gordon made that pretty clear when one of the judges asked whether that theory would not make the villagers "fair game" for the American

soldiers. The captain answered "yes."

So, there you have it: An argument pressed seriously in an American military court that says civilians—including women and children—could legally be slaughtered in Vietnam if they hadn't proved their noninvolvement to the satisfaction of the U.S. military. It is true that the Geneva Convention did not envision guerrilla war. But this hardly lends logic to the Army's legal argument. To reason that some Vietnamese are Viet Cong, that all Vietnamese look alike, and that therefore all Vietnamese can be slaughtered unless they hurry up and prove the contrary, is as absurd as it is blood-curdling and obscene.

Even if the rules of war are silent on the subject, humanity, intelligence and common sense would dictate a different course. People suspected of being hostile can be rounded up, detained and questioned. A silence in the law and some officer's suspicions constitute no license for mass murder. For a United States Army officer to so argue is to demean the Army, the system of military justice and the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Exemplary Peacemakers

The army chiefs of India and Pakistan have eliminated a small but critical obstacle to peace on the subcontinent with their agreement on the last disputed segment of a Kashmir cease-fire line.

Establishment of the Kashmir "line of control" clears the way for implementation of last July's Simla accord between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. This would mean the return of 5,000 square miles of Indian-occupied territory to Pakistan, a boon that should encourage Mr. Bhutto to take the next important step—recognition of Bangladesh.

Although the pace of negotiations on the subcontinent has been agonizingly slow, the Kashmir agreement once more signals the determination of both Mr. Bhutto and Mrs. Gandhi to move forward toward a comprehensive settlement. The readiness of the two leaders and their subordinates to thrash out their differences in face-to-face talks and to make concessions for peace sets a notable example for other international disputants, especially to the petulant odd man out in the subcontinental negotiations so far—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman of Bangladesh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Scrooge in Rhodesia?

If Ian Smith can pass laws with a discriminatory flavor and still show convincingly that he has wrought a change of heart among Africans, he is indeed a remarkable man. But there are signs that he is losing his sureness of touch at times and is in danger of becoming a scrooge in constitutional issues. The Rhodesian prime minister does not exactly present to his people the benevolent man of a national leader. Meanwhile, finance still pinches Rhodesia hard. Sympathetic governments in the antipodes have been overthrown. The United Nations assembly becomes more vindictive. Not a good time to risk losing good will.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

NATO in 1973

In the year ahead it will be up to the free part of Europe to help itself. The West Eu-

ropean NATO partners taken together have more men and a greater industrial potential than Brezhnev's vast totalitarian empire. They cannot expect the Americans to continue carrying an unreasonable excessive portion of the burden of their defense. U.S. Secretary of State Rogers declared in Brussels that, in the period following the end of the Vietnam war, Europe will be the focal point of American foreign policy. But this cannot mean a soft featherbed on which an expanded Common Market can rest and grow. For the coming year of super-negotiations—a year that will also bring expiration of the McMahon Act, which has thus far blocked closer nuclear cooperation between France and Great Britain—NATO's primary function will be to actively remind Europe that prosperity without defense is illusory and détente without adequate fundamental security would be catastrophic self-deception.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12, 1897

PARIS—Mr. John Philip Sousa has arranged to visit Europe next year at the head of his band. Just a year ago, while on a vacation tour, Mr. Sousa conducted the brass section of the Philharmonic Orchestra in his honor, and the success he achieved in the German capital convinced the American composer and leader that there was a field for his band in Europe.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1923

THE HAGUE—The International Women's League for Peace and Freedom has voted a resolution calling for a new peace treaty, based on a new international conference. The Women's League, which is meeting under the direction of Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, has representatives from 20 countries and numbers 20 million in its membership. The vote was almost unanimous with only Czechoslovakia divided.



Just to Keep 'em Coming, What Do You Say We Send Them Something?

Kissinger Then and Now

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—At what we hope is the brink of success for Henry Kissinger, in his long search for peace in Vietnam, it is fascinating to look back at the paper in which he roughed out his approach to the negotiations. That was his article of January, 1969, in Foreign Affairs.

Unlike many American officials before and since, Kissinger did not deceive himself about a military victory around the corner. He saw that the U.S. government had to be limited. He was realistic about the strengths and weaknesses of the two sides, perceiving with particular foresight that the international situation was "precarious" for Hanoi.

He was skeptical of the two most widely discussed possible negotiating objectives, a coalition government or a cease-fire. The latter, he warned, would make South Vietnam "a crazy quilt, with enclaves of conflicting loyalties all over the country." A cease-fire would also raise severe problems of verification, enforcement and control of guerrilla activity.

'Staged Withdrawal'

Kissinger concluded that the United States should seek not a negotiated political solution but a limited military one—a "staged withdrawal" by American and North Vietnamese forces, leaving the conflicting parties in South Vietnam to work out the political future. That would meet the crucial objective of "ending the war honorably."

Four years later, it appears that the terms of any agreement finally made with Le Duc Tho would meet Kissinger's 1969 ideas only in part.

There has been no mutual withdrawal of forces, and there is little likelihood of a formal promise by Hanoi to pull its troops out. The United States has accepted the idea of a cease-fire, necessarily.

On the other hand, Kissinger did succeed in separating the two tracks, military and political. The peace terms tentatively agreed in October would allow the United States to pull all its forces out of South Vietnam with the political future there still open—and with our man, Nguyen Van Thieu, still in power in Saigon.

What Kissinger did not foresee, or did not project in Foreign Affairs, was the cost of meeting some of his aims.

Didn't Tell Us

He did not tell us that we would have to drop another 4 million tons of bombs on Indochina to achieve our negotiating objectives in part. Or spend another 20,000 American lives. Or send another 50,000 soldiers home with serious wounds.

Nor did Kissinger have, or convey, any idea of what it would cost the people of the two Vietnams, Laos and Cambodia to have his minimum negotiating aims reached. He did not tell us that South Vietnam alone would suffer upwards of 80,000 soldiers killed and 240,000 wounded, 165,000 civilians dead and 400,000 wounded, an estimated 1.85 million made homeless.

It is fair to say that Kissinger probably did not envisage costs of that kind when he published his negotiating formula. For he wrote that he did not believe a "prolonged" negotiation was possible. What, then, went wrong, so far as we can identify it, on

the American side of the talks?

By all appearances, the Nixon administration for a long time was still chasing the illusion of victory, whatever Kissinger may have said in Foreign Affairs. It was not prepared to settle for the status quo in South Vietnam with power divided between Saigon and the National Liberation Front. Only after a time did reason set in.

Cyrus Vance, Paris negotiator in 1968-9, was the first to take up the cease-fire idea. He wrote in 1969 that it was important because it recognized the status quo—and that was necessary for serious peace talks. It was not until October, 1970, that President Nixon made a cease-fire proposal. More broadly, the Nixon administration attempted for years to do two inconsistent things. It tried to settle with Hanoi by persuading it that the political fu-

ture in the South would be open. At the same time it was helping to build Thieu into a figure with enormous military and autocratic political power.

After these four years South Vietnam has a million men under arms—the equivalent of 12 million in the United States in terms of population. Thieu's police force numbers 119,000; 15,000 or 20,000 of those in the special branch. Thousands of civilians are held in prison without trial, among them some of the independent non-Communists with whom Americans would naturally identify.

It is too late to avoid the costs now, or to start negotiating on a different formula. We can only hope that Kissinger and his principal remember what has happened during the last four years as they weigh peace in the balance now.

Viewing Events in Chile

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—A year or so ago, Chou En-lai gave an interview to a Mexican publisher and when the subject of Salvador Allende came up, Chou said that although of course he wished Allende well, in fact Allende was not going about the communication of his country in the proper way. Communism cannot be brought in by parliamentary means, said Chou. The suggestion that only coup d'état and totalitarianism can midwife Communism is historically safe, so far. Allende was going to bring about Communism via a parliamentary democracy. It looks now as though he will fail, and Chou will be vindicated.

The situation is not clear, as Allende gambles, but the schedule is definitely off. Allende proposed, on being elected, to carry forward his program to communicate the country by asking parliament for its consent, and by going directly to the people to overthrow parliament whenever it proved refractory. As for the opposition, he intended to keep it off balance by balancing the two opposition parties against each other. The opposition press he would neutralize by petty harassment. The people would be meanwhile misled by the fruits of expropriation, and by their rapid enrichment as a result of the government control of credit. All of this is shambles.

People Wonder

Now, as Allende declines before the United Nations about the tyranny of Kenneth Copper and TTY, people are beginning to wonder. The situation in Chile

is recently improved—but only because three generals were taken into Allende's cabinet, several of Allende's most provocative proposals were repudiated, and the general feel for the Chilean situation is that the show is very nearly over. Indeed there are those who believe it altogether possible that Allende will not return. That his great tour will be, in effect, a farewell tour.

"Marxism," an observer on the scene writes, "is I think, out for the immediate future—at least Marxism of the kind that describes conditions in Moscow, Peking or Cuba. Stalinism—a very deep socialism—will be hard to eradicate, and hardships of every kind lie in store for us. But I think history will record that Allende fell on the first of November. It was Gen. Carlos Prats who said to him: Enough—and demanded an armed forces triumvirate in the cabinet."

Allende had no alternative than to give the impression that it was his idea in the first place to bring in the generals. The Communists and the Socialists united to oppose this, and the Socialists threatened to withdraw their support. Allende told them: "Okay, but the moment you withdraw your support, every Socialist I have appointed to office will lose his job." The Socialists didn't want to make that important a contribution to national unemployment, and gave in. The Communists did too. My opinion is that Prats is now in charge.

What will Prats do? The speculation is that he will proceed with reference to what the people say in the elections next March, which he will interpret as a referendum. If they vote the Allende line, Prats will permit a continuation of socialization, but done in a less hectic way. If they vote against Allende, as is expected, Prats will probably force the resignation of Allende; and that will be that.

The election is quite clearly crucial, as the Allendistas hope and pray that the opposition will once again divide, so as to obscure the results. It may very well be the last opportunity given to Chile to renounce Allende and his works. This is because the opposition, though popular, has

Now Is the Time Reforming Congress

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—It seemed historically right, somehow, that the most cogent statement on last week's hearings on congressional reform should come from Sen. Robert Taft Jr., R., Ohio, the son of the man who in the last generation best represented Republican party responsibility and Senate institutional pride.

The three days of hearings, arranged by Sen. Adlai Stevenson Jr., D., Ill., and Charles McNamara, R., Md., were designed to stir public interest in reorganizing Congress from what McNamara called its status as a "third-or-fourth-class power."

Worthy as the enterprise was, there was an air of skepticism to much of the testimony. Legislators and citizens suggested everything from better furniture to more rational work schedules to an age limit on congressional service. But it remained for Taft to cut through the fog of "wouldn't it be nice if..." talk to the political realities of Congress' situation.

Blunt Appraisal

He began with a blunt appraisal of the meaning of the last election, saying it was a "vote of confidence in the presidency and a vote of no confidence" in the legislative branch. While the incumbent President was heading to re-election, "the defeat of congressional incumbents in both primary and general elections was heavy," Taft said. Where congressional incumbents did win, he said, they got by on their reputations as caretakers of their constituents' interests in Washington, not as lawmakers. "We need an effective policy-making body, as intended by the Constitution."

There may be a few worthy exceptions, but Taft was surely right in arguing that so long as elections are won this way, "there is bound to be an increasing tendency on the part of legislators to be more parochial and individualistic in their decisions" and a decreasing willingness to seek "legislative compromise and a party position or party unity."

Unless that tendency is reversed, the power of Congress as an institution is certain to decline, whatever fluctuations take place in the influence of individual members. The reason is, as Taft said, that "we need centralized and identifiable party and legislative responsibility if the Con-

gress is to deal effectively. The centralized executive branch is the only way to pinpoint the blame for failure. The party in Congress—the party policy committee, the party policy committee and the party policy committee—Taft himself is offering.

Sen. Bob Packwood of O. a proposal to give the Republican caucus direct control over the assignment of members and the selection of ranking Republicans on each committee. Others in both parties are planning steps when Congress reconvenes to strengthen party caucuses and the party leadership's control of committee assignments, legislative schedules and floor procedure.

An important measure, a serious measure of reform, will be the willingness of men to equip the party caucus and policy committees with staff and facilities to perform its reorganizing function—setting spending priorities.

In the shocked reaction to near-collapse last fall to Nixon's reduction plan to reduce Congress to a skeleton, there is now broad support among the members of Congress for developing a legislative budget-making process.

Today, Congress deals with appropriations questions in piecemeal fashion, which is to say does not really deal with spending priorities at all. To rectify its constitutional role of setting those spending priorities, members must recognize that budget-making is essentially political process.

Set the Stage

If the Democratic and Republican policy committees in House and Senate had adequate staff and resources, they could provide the material for an intelligent end-of-the-session review in each party's caucus of year's separate legislative and appropriations actions. This, in turn, could set the stage for close debates and votes in both houses on the congressional budget for the coming year.

Taft's great service has been point the congressional reform toward the key to restoring the legislative branch's constitutional role. It is a service worthy of his name.

Letters

Kissinger Hailed

May I congratulate you on the articles by Anthony Lewis and James Reston (Herald, Dec. 8-9) on Henry Kissinger. Both are of high quality and truly analytical, they seem to me to miss one very important point. Namely that Dr. Kissinger is the only man who has brought about the end of the cold war, a political cure dominating civilized man for over

two decades. Instead of barking at each other, America and Russia, America and China are talking in a recognizable human voice due to the efforts of the one-time Harvard professor, President Nixon had done nothing more than discover Dr. Kissinger and shown the wisdom of using his talents in the right direction he would deserve to be called the greatest President since Washington.

What political journalist or historian, for that matter, can miss the point that it was Dr. Kissinger as the messenger of peace who, in a matter of months, perhaps of days, achieved what for million tons of American bombs failed to attain in seven years of war. His next mission, in my opinion, should be an attempt to negotiate peace in the Middle East.

There is an ancient Talmudic saying that anyone who can save a single human life is "as if he had created a whole world." If any reward is planned for Dr. Kissinger, as it should be, I would like to see him given this Nobel Prize for Peace.

JOEL CANG, London.

U.S. Masochists

Hurray for Romain Gary (Herald, Dec. 7), a writer I have admired since the "good old days" when he was French Consul in Los Angeles. He has put his finger on the mark of American masochism today. A strong tendency toward masochism. Instead of being proud of being American, most Americans are almost apologetic and allow themselves to be treated with disdain. Not I.

Let's hope his letter gets a trend toward more kindly treatment of a great country.

ELANOR FERREAU, Paris.

Help the Addict

The first order of business for the Congress is the President's war on heroin. How about the second order of business being little something for the addict of the war on heroin?

DIANE BALKENHOF, Lausanne, Switzerland.

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

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g of Nixon Aide,
Moves Cited

Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—The post of U.S. Secretary of State, and expectations of a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) pact, are leading Japanese officials to believe that the United States is moving toward a significant economic issue in 1973.

Mr. Dent, a text from South Carolina, said that the new Nixon administration intends to renew the long-term trade agreement, which was signed in September 1972, as a significant economic issue in 1973.

At the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the Japanese government is studying the situation since July 1972, and is expected to make a report, which may list some possible areas for resolving trade issues.

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New U.S. Trade Bill Aids Import Protection

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT).—A new kind of trade legislation, including a system of safeguards for industries and workers damaged by steeply rising imports, has strong backing within the administration.

The legislation, proposed for submission to Congress early next year, would contain the traditional authority for reducing tariffs, to enable trade negotiators to deal with countries to begin late next year. But the scope of the bill would be far broader than tariffs.

A tentative title for the bill is the Trade Reform Act. This would emphasize its difference from the straight-forward tariff-cutting legislation of the past like the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the last major trade bill passed by Congress.

President Nixon has yet to make a decision on both the nature of trade legislation to be presented and the important tactical issue of when to present it. Those who favor the Trade Reform Act believe the best strategy would be to ask for congressional consideration—starting in the House Ways and Means Committee—as soon as possible in the new session.

As envisaged by its backers, the new bill would have three broad sections.

Complete Revamp
The first would completely revamp the present cumbersome system of "safeguards" for industries and workers that are harmed by large and rapid increases in imports. While details are not known, the new safeguard system would probably include much more rapid action in cases where temporary restriction of imports is deemed necessary, and would also greatly improve the present system of "adjustment assistance" for workers and companies harmed by imports.

Granting of lower "most favored nation" tariffs on goods from the Soviet Union, as recently agreed in trade negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union, and probably authority for the President to do the same thing for other Communist countries.

Repeal of the especially protective "American Selling Price" system of assessing duties on certain chemicals—a repeal first asked of Congress as long ago as 1968.

Granting of zero tariffs on many items from less-developed countries under the "preference" plan that the United States agreed to several years ago but has not yet been able to put into practice.

Possible technical revisions of the long-standing "anti-dumping" and "countervailing duty" laws. These are designed to protect against "unfair" exporting practices by other countries, such as selling at a lower price in the U.S. market than in the home market.

The amendment will provide a more flexible environment for British entry into the community's monetary scheme when the pound is given a new fixed exchange value, the source said.

It will extend to all nine members of the enlarged European Economic Community a special exemption from gold payments enjoyed by Italy since the pound was floated last June. The Italian exemption was due to expire on Dec. 31.

Under the present EEC scheme, members must finance the reserve cost of maintaining their exchange rates within the narrow margins of the community by paying out gold, special drawing rights and currency in proportion to their official holdings of these assets.

Need for Harmony
The central bankers also agreed that continuing tight money policies to stifle inflation should be harmonized to avoid disruptive flows of funds across national boundaries.

Any further increase in European interest rates should be engineered without triggering an inflow of funds from the United States or from the vast Euro-dollar pool of expatriate American currency, the bankers agreed.

One problem of relying on tight credit to contain inflation is that it forces interest rates higher, thus attracting deposits from abroad which could swamp national money supplies and inspire fresh demand pressures.

Particular emphasis was laid in the talks here on the West German central bank's cash deposit scheme to discourage the inflow of foreign money. Some conference sources believed that similar techniques may soon be adopted by other European governments.

The central bank governors from the 10 richest non-Communist nations, effectively the world's top money managers, meet here routinely every month for informal discussions on monetary policies and prospects.

2 Japanese Auto Firms to Expand Their Operations in Australia
By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Two major Japanese automobile makers, Toyota and Nissan, announced plans today for a \$71.5-million expansion in their Australian enterprises.

Nissan Motor Co. Ltd., maker of Datsun cars and trucks, outlined a \$40-million enlargement of its manufacturing and assembling operations in Melbourne.

Toyota, a newcomer in the Australian manufacturing industry, will put \$31.5 million into an assembly plant, also in Melbourne, as part of a \$138.3-million overseas investment program in Australia, the Philippines, Brazil and Peru.

Both companies plan to produce cars with 85 percent Australian components.

Thyssen Head Named.
DUISBURG, West Germany, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Dieter Spethmann has been appointed executive chairman by the supervisory board of August Thyssen-Büchse AG to succeed the retiring Hans-Günther Böhl next April 17.

Thyssen announced today, Mr. Spethmann has been a member of the management board.

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Big Demand Heats U.S. Economy

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—The massive buying power of the American public seems certain to swamp retailers this month as people go on an unprecedented Christmas buying spree.

And this at a time when a majority of plants are turning at 90 percent capacity and when the list of production materials in short supply is steadily growing. No one can say whether these facts point to an overheating economy, but the question is worth consideration.

The mild recession of recent years chilled spending enthusiasm as the public went into a phase of saving. Now the urge to spend is rampant. Retail sales are rapidly approaching the level of \$40 billion a month—compared with a monthly average of \$29.5 billion in 1963.

Inflation Factor Discounted
Nor is this "largely a matter of inflation"—a popular, but inaccurate, explanation. The retail price level of all merchandise sold in stores has risen only 30 percent since 1963—only a third as much as the 90 percent gain in dollar volume of sales.

The prime fuel for this fire has been the huge gain in personal income, which now approaches an astronomical \$1,000 billion a year, the Commerce Department reports—about double that of 1963.

Nor is population growth an appreciable factor, since it has grown only about 10 percent since 1963.

The fattening of individual paychecks, large as it has been, does not tell the whole story. Multiple paychecks within individual families are highly important. The number of adult women at work has jumped about 10 million (some 50 percent) since the late 1960s. That compares with a men-at-work growth of only about 15 percent.

Triple Pay at Christmas
The daily flow of business news reflects a quickening tempo more widespread than has been seen in a long time.

Prompted by shrinking dealer inventories, auto makers plan some plant operations during the week-long Christmas slowdown—even though it means giving the workers triple pay to keep things moving. And the production of 2.6 million cars they have scheduled for the first 1973 quarter would be some 16 percent above that of the like 1972 period.

Steelmakers expect to ship 24 million to 25 million tons in the first 1973 quarter—about 15 percent above the volume of a year earlier.

Latest figures show manufacturers now consuming copper at the rate of nearly 200,000 tons a month—close to 70,000 tons above the year-ago consumption.

Working at Full Capacity
Machine tool orders in October, latched especially by rising demand from domestic manufacturers, more than doubled those of a year earlier. And so on.

Much attention has been given to idle plant capacity in the United States, but here, too, things are changing rapidly.

In a report for November, the National Association of Purchasing Agents said that 37 percent of members surveyed reported plants are running at 90 percent of capacity or higher. A year ago, only 36 percent reported such a figure.

The report also stressed a stretching-out of delivery on production materials, and a steadily growing list of materials in short supply. "Shortages," it warned, "are threatening to become a major concern of the current expansion. The November list of short supply items is significantly larger than that of any other month for the past several years."

On the November short-supply list: Zinc, castings, electric motors, electrical parts, fuel oil, natural gas, lumber (particularly plywood and hardwoods), bearings, paper (particularly corrugated and kraft), soda ash, PVC resin, and caustic soda. A year ago, only three items were listed in short supply.

None of this may be ground for real alarm about overheating. But when big industries start paying triple-pay to keep plants going in the week-long Christmas slowdown, when delivery times per long and shortage lists rapidly grow—it may be well to hedge some bets.

Japan-U.S. Trade Gap Seen Wider
TOKYO, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. is expected to exceed \$4 billion this year, despite the government's promise to cut it to \$3 billion.

A preliminary estimate by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry this week-end showed that Japan's exports to the United States in the current fiscal year total as much as \$9.1 billion and imports \$4.9 billion.

The figure is \$500 million more than estimated during the summit talks in Honolulu between President Nixon and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka last summer.

European Currency Curbs May Aid U.S. Bank Rates
LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Tightening European currency controls could keep U.S. short-term interest rates from rising in 1973, an American banker suggests.

"I'm changing my opinion" from the general view that U.S. rates will rise next year as the economic advance continues, Richard D. Hill, chairman of First National Bank of Boston, said in an interview. The bank, which had deposits last year-end of about \$4 billion, is controlled by First National Bank Corp.

While the supply of dollars on deposit in banks abroad is still growing, there are "fewer places where it can go," Mr. Hill said, citing the tighter restrictions on borrowing of Eurodollars being imposed by such key continental countries as West Germany, France and Switzerland.

Because Eurodollar interest rates could be "quite low" early next year once year-end "window-dressing" activity is over, more Eurodollars "could well come into the United States," he said. This would add to the supply of lendable funds in the United States, and so help keep supply and demand for credit in balance.

Stability Possible
"This makes me wonder a little bit about the possibility of increasing short-term rates" in the United States, Mr. Hill said. The general level of such U.S. rates could be fairly stable in the first half of 1973 and could even decline in the second half, he added.

Among other things, "this may remove the 6 percent problem," he said in reference to the reported efforts of the Federal Reserve Board and the Nixon administration.

U.K. Bank Raises Its Lending Rate
LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—National Westminster Bank today raised its base sterling lending rate to 7 1/2 percent from 7 percent.

The base rate increase was the first by a major British bank since rates rose 1 point in July. Natwest was the first to move in July, with others following in a day or two.

Natwest said the increase today was prompted by rises in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate and other market rates that had left the base rate behind. The Bank of England's minimum lending rate, which is pegged to the average rate of the weekly Treasury bill tender, rose by a quarter point on Dec. 1 and by an identical amount a week later. It now stands at 8 percent.

Stock Indexes Set Records On Big Board

Big-Name Glammers Center of New Interest

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Some of Wall Street's vintage glamour stocks boomed ahead today, while popular New York Stock Exchange averages continued last week's trend to record highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average, showing annual gains throughout the day, rose 3.05 to close at a new peak of 1,036.7. This ended last Thursday's former high of 1,033.28.

Also finishing at record levels was the NYSE index of all common stocks, which added 0.13 to 50.14.

Volume (traded) back slightly to 17.23 million shares from Friday's 16.03 million.

But the big-name glammers—indicating a revival of interest in the market's most dynamic sector—stole the show.

Disco scored 10 1/4 to 217 after selling at a record price of 217 1/2. Two years ago, it sold for \$1.25, a stock sold as low as 4.

One oddity in Disney's performance was that the stock closed without change last Thursday at 205, after company officials outlined before a large meeting of New York analysts the various forms of real-estate development around Disney World. On Friday, Disney edged up 1 3/4. Its current price-earnings ratio for the latest 12 months is 74.

Avon Products, another leading glamour, rose 3 5/8 to 133, its highest price in history. Polaroid moved up 1 1/2 to 129 7/8, after climbing 3 3/8 on Friday.

Mountain Fuel Supply, a natural gas distributor that has achieved glamour status this year, gained 6 to 83 3/4 after trading at a record price of \$4 1/4—which is 53 points above its 1972 low of 31 1/4. A Wyoming oil and gas discovery well, in which Mountain Fuel owns a 41.25 percent interest, has triggered trading interest in this stock. Union Pacific, which holds a similar interest in the well, rose 1 1/8 to 68.

Prices were slightly lower in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 26.71, while declines topped advances. Against 416, turnover was 2.81 million shares, compared with 4.68 million on Friday.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The tale of clearing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

Company Report
Data
First Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 232.0 193.6
Profits (millions)... 13.5 10.2
Per Share 1.00 0.74

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler Plan Japan Bonds

Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. are planning to issue bonds in Japan worth \$60 million and \$100 million, respectively. The bonds will be a convertible bond carrying a coupon of 4.75 percent and a conversion price about 10.5 percent above the price on the New York Stock Exchange. The bonds are part of a formal agreement between the two companies and the Japanese government. The bond will have a 15-year term and is expected to be issued in 1973. Chrysler's will be a straight, 15-year issue carrying a coupon of 7.75 percent. It is expected to be sold at 97.75 percent. Chrysler's bond is placed with seven trust banks.

to Buy 17 Esso Motels

Charrington is to buy 17 Esso motel hotels in France, the Netherlands, Belgium and about 25 million, and will lease and operate a further nine Esso hotels in Germany. Esso, the European operation of Esso Corp., says the sale reflects the need to raise capital and management resources and chemical activities to meet growing demands. The two groups will cooperate in the hotel chain and Esso will continue to use the Esso name for the motels.

Profit Push Loses Ground

Telechem's profit improvement evident first half of this year has lost headway, says chairman Hans Grobe. He says that while this year's net earnings might improve with last year's 70 million deutsche mark (down from 105 million DM in 1970), or dividend the company intends to pay after

cutting its pay-out for last year to 10 percent from 16 percent. Operating results this year will be significantly better in most sectors, he says, but this did not account for losses from AEG's reorganized nuclear and computer activities. These are now grouped in cooperative undertakings with Siemens AG and Misdorf Computer GmbH.

GM Seeks New Price Increase

General Motors has asked the Price Commission for permission to boost prices 3 percent on its 1973-model cars, trucks and options. GM also filed for increases averaging 3.48 percent on its nonautomotive and other products based upon what it termed allowable cost increases on those products. GM raised prices last week an average of \$44 on 1973 cars, to cover the cost of emission control devices, new bumpers and other safety devices. GM says the new request is based on allowable cost increases incurred since December of last year.

Ford Predicts Higher Sales

Ford Motor Co. predicts continued growth in car and truck sales next year in the United States and abroad. Henry Ford II, chairman and CEO, said in his year-end statement there is no sign of a slowing in U.S. economic recovery or the record pace of car and truck sales. "We are forecasting that real gross national product will show a healthy gain of about 6 percent next year," he says. "We see no reason why car sales should not be 11 million or better next year." The Ford executives add that U.S. car sales this year will be about 10.8 million, a 6 percent increase from last year.

Payments Deficit Worsens in Italy In Latest Month

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP-DJ).—Italy's balance of payments worsened again in October, totaling a deficit of 177 billion lire compared with 187.4 billion lire in September, the Bank of Italy announced today. The deficit in October 1971 was 27 billion lire.

The bank said the rising volume and cost of imports was mainly responsible for the worsening deficit.

On the basis of preliminary figures, Italy's net official reserves at Oct. 31 stood at 3,514.7 billion lire, down from 3,672.9 billion at Sept. 30. No year-to-year comparisons were immediately available, due to the change in valuation of certain reserves following devaluation of the dollar last December.

Of the net reserves, convertible currencies accounted for

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FLIZE & CO.
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11/11/2011

December 12, 1972.

—1972— Stocks and Bonds						—1972— Stocks and Bonds						—1972— Stocks and Bonds					
High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yrs.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yrs.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	in \$	Yrs.	P/E
100	90	4	10	10	10	100	90	4	10	10	10	100	90	4	10	10	10

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(b) new, (c) old,

**R TO PURCHASE
SHARES OF
E CAPITAL LTD**

whereby Overseas Development Bank Luxembourg S. on behalf of Global Financial Ltd. offered to purchase

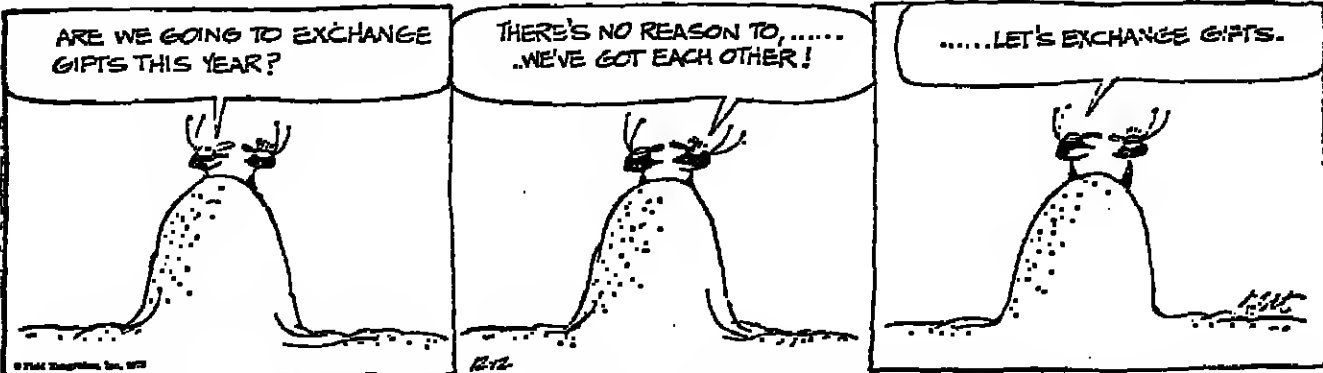
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT BANK

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Luxembourg.

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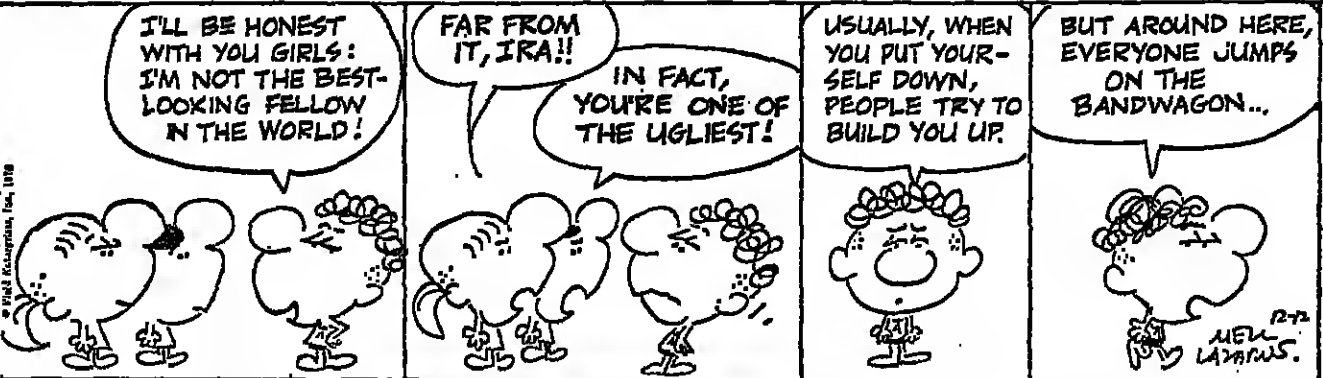
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East had a slight urge to double four spades, but wisely resisted the temptation. West led the club king, and followed with the ace. He then shifted to the heart six.

South had worked his strategy out well up to a point. He saw that in the rather unlikely event that East held the diamond king he would have to hope for a two-trump spade division. But if the diamond finesse worked, as expected, he could afford a safety play to guard against East holding four trumps—not unlikely, since West had implied shortness in spades by his double.

South therefore won the third trick in his hand with the heart king and ran the diamond nine to find out who held the king. The nine won the trick, marking West with the king, and now South attempted the safety play. He led the spade seven, with a successful result: West discarded, revealing the situation, and South had no difficulty in entering dummy twice to trap East's remaining trumps.

In fact, South ran a con-

siderable risk of failing in an easy contract. It was far from unlikely that West held four diamonds as part of his take-out double, so one diamond lead followed by the surrender of a spade trick could have been fatal: West might have been able to win and give his partner a diamond ruff to set the contract.

South was trying to allow for a virtually impossible situation. East had played high-low in clubs, showing the queen; and the shift by West to a low heart made it clear that East held the queen or jack. So West held nine high-card points at most in hearts and clubs, and needed the diamond king to justify his vulnerability take-out double. Without that card, he could have at most 12 points, including three "bad" points in spades.

So South should have assumed that the diamond king was on his left, and won the second trick in dummy. He should then have led the spade ten, and run it if East had been smart enough to play low. This would have guarded against the 4-0 division: produced an overtrick if West held a singleton spade nine; and given East a chance to make the mistake of covering with Q-9-2 or J-9-2.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 106543	♠ A3	♠ QJ92	♠ 104
♥ Q862	♥ A986	♥ QJ04	♥ 54
♦ K73	♦ AK875	♦ Q862	♦ J3
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ AK87	♠ Q9862	♠ Q862	♠ AK875
♥ K75	♥ J1092	♥ J1092	♥ K75
♦ J3	♦ J3	♦ J3	♦ J3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1 ♠ DbL 4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



...AN' ONE OF THEM, AN' SOME OF THOSE, AN' ONE OF THEM, AN' TWO OF THOSE, AN'...

JUMBLE— that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TULB

GALOT

ENTODE

PRINTA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: RURAL. ADMIT. ENSIGN. BOUGHT. Answer: What he said all that astrology bull was — "TAURUS"

BOOKS

HERMETIC DEFINITION

By H.D. New Directions, 117 pp. Cloth, \$8.75. Paper

Reviewed by Hugh Kenner

A voice from the past, a ghost in fact, still defining itself. She cut her name down to two letters long ago, 60 years ago now; and her sense of herself became a few glimpsed postures, the quicker on the shore, the suppliant, the weaver of spells. To be so much less was still to be more than Rilke Doolittle from Bethlehem, Pa., daughter to the professor of astronomy at the state university, baptised Maravian, amateur of Greek. In her twenties she was yearning to be more still, to be whole. She invokes Isis/Iris:

because you do not drink our wine, nor suit our self? I would enter your senses through burnt resin and pine-cones smouldering in a fat dish...

...a ghost, invoking a goddess who is herself dispersed among names. The poems in this new book date from circa 1960, when she was 74. She had been inserted into literary history at 26, when Ezra Pound invented "imagism" to supply a context for five poems of hers. A normal context would have been a book of poems, but Pound sensed that a book's worth would be a long time getting written. He had dialectic uses for a "movement" anyhow, and "Hermes of the Ways," "Orchard," a few others might as well exemplify it as wait for an oeuvre.

Unhappily the invented movement that was meant to float her reputation encapsulated it, and though she lived many more decades and extended her self-definition through many volumes, she has remained totally identified with the very little she had done when she was first heard of. It is as though five of the shortest pieces in "Hermetic Definition" were to stand for the life's work of Wallace Stevens.

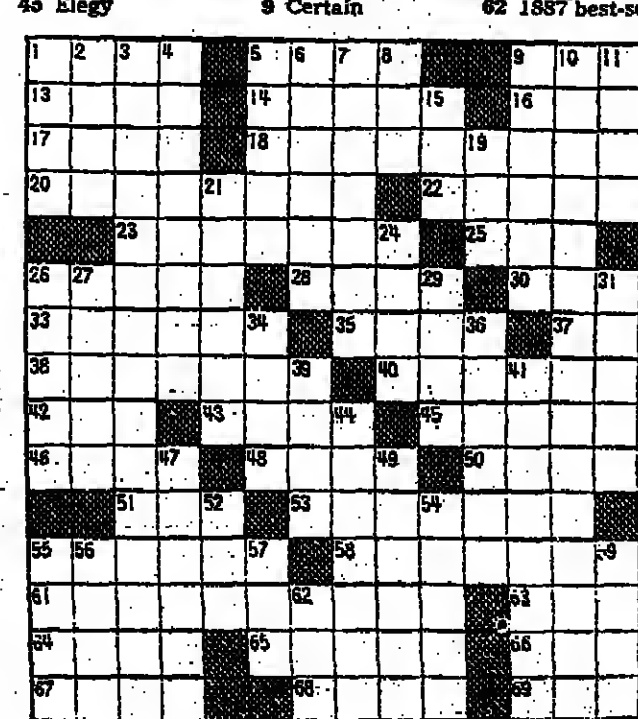
Her psychic life was contorted. Freud himself analysed her, and she lived her last years at Eschmacht on Lake Zurich under care that was partly psychiatric, partly directed toward the corporeal needs of an old woman who had broken her hip and walked only with difficulty. She kept resin and pine-cone burning in her room, and pondered books of hermetic symbolism. "Women," she thought, "are individually seeking, as one woman, fragments of the Eternal Lover. As the Eternal Lover has been scattered and dissociated, so she to her search for him." That was partly myth, partly the way it felt to be herself.

Any man who came near might be a shard of the Eternal Lover. The first section of "Hermetic Definition" addresses a comely woman, partly several remembered men, partly the head of the Paris Bureau of Newswatch, who catalyzed the poem by stopping by for an interview. (A god would interrogate you.) His eyes compelled her, and he took her mind to Paris, where the statues

CROSSWORD

By WJW

ACROSS			DOWN		
1 Splendor	46 Old English letters	10 Absolute	11 Barnyard sound	12 Makes lace	13 Newt
5 Fiber	48 Tissue	15 Temperament	14 David's chief officer	16 Barracuda	17 Rocky debris
9 Bluerish	50 Puffs	18 Hill part	19 Nightclub common	20 Tumbrels	21 Gave forth
13 Afghan prince	51 Roof ornament	22 Farm implement	23 Watched	24 Showy flower	25 Chemical salts
14 Appeared	53 Bombe, for one	26 Lays out	27 Site of Napoleon's defeat (1809)	28 "a Cambrian"	29 Berlin's river
16 Lamb	55 Flow	30 Missile shelter	31 Trampled	32 Gown gear	33 Raced
17 Rich supply	58 Judge	34 Mitigate	35 1887 best-seller		
18 Lavish	61 Caliber of a pistol				
20 Pompous	63 Craft, wine area				
Dickens man et al.	64 Encumber				
22 Ring wear	65 Exclamation				
23 Shesha	66 Very, in Vienna				
25 Onassis	67 Toot talk				
26 Bloodhound's forte	68 Anglo-Saxon				
28 Bribes	69 Famous park				
30 Imposing					
33 Spring bell-wether					
35 Parsimonious					
37 Harem room					
38 Striped-shirt wearer					
40 Field of action					
42 Y. time					
43 Goddess of war					



Art Buchwald

Don't Call It Pot

WASHINGTON—Drug hearings are being held in Washington this week. Several doctors have testified that many of the drugs sold over-the-counter are useless, and in some cases harmful. Those billions the American public spends on patent medicine remedies, according to testimony, are just thrown down the drain.



Buchwald

Will anything be done about this? Not while the drug lobby is alive and well in Washington. Which brings up the subject of pot.

Malcolm Ruddmaker, a friend (attention all Narcotics—made up his mind so don't ask me to reveal who he is before a grand jury) told me, "The trouble with pot is that it was introduced to the American public under the wrong auspices. The counter-culture thought they could go it alone, and in so doing they brought down the wrath of the courts and the legislators on their heads."

"I don't understand."

"Because of the counter-culture's suspicion of big business, they tried to cut out the middleman. When you do that in the United States you are in for a lot of trouble."

"You mean if you had gotten the giant American companies interested in marijuana from the beginning, we wouldn't be sending kids off to jail?"

"Exactly, suppose the kids, instead of growing and marketing their own pot, had gone to one of the big drug companies and said, 'We know how you can

make 50 million dollars a year.' What kind of response do you think they would have gotten?"

"Well, I know the drug company wouldn't have thrown them out of the office," I said.

"You bet your sweet prescription they wouldn't. The first thing they would ask the kids is, 'What exactly do you have on your minds?'"

"The kids would reply, 'We have this drug which relieves tension, relaxes you, makes you sleep better and takes away aches and pains in minutes.'"

"Is it a pill?"

"No," the kids would reply, "it's a cigarette. You just take a few drags on a butt and it does the same work as any two pills."

"Caramba! the drug people would say, 'What do you call it?'"

"That's a terrible name," the drug people would say. "We must call it something like 'Relax-A-Lot' and advertise it as 'Mother Nature's Own Tranquillizer.'"

"We don't care what you call it," the kids would say, just as long as we can buy it in a drug-store."

"And you think the drug company would market it?" I asked Ruddmaker.

"In a flash—with a multi-million-dollar media campaign to back it up," he replied.

"But wouldn't the government stop them from making it?" I asked.

"Are you kidding? The government is not going to mess around with a big legitimate drug company that has friends in the Senate, the House and the White House."

"Besides, other companies would bring out their own versions of 'Relax-A-Lot' and then the government would have to deal with the drug lobby as well. You're talking about big political campaign contributions now."

"I hadn't thought of that. If only the kids had used their heads they wouldn't be in all this trouble about pot."

"It's never too late," Ruddmaker said. "I think the kids should get over all their pot rights to the drug industry and say, 'You guys market it. We'd like to get out of sales. In no time the American people who are fighting marijuana use would be lining up at drug counters all over the country screaming for fast, fast relief.'"

"I hesitate to accuse them (the U.S. government) of deliberate deception, but... they have no business to counsel taxpayers on coin investments."

The Controversial Silver Dollar Bonanza

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK (NYT)—The United States government, applying some of the hoopla of a patent medicine peddler, is auctioning 2.3 million old-time silver dollars, and some coin dealers contend the public is being duped.

"Mail now before you miss this opportunity," the General Services Administration urges in the 40 million brochures it is handing out in banks and post offices across the country. The coins are collectors' items.

The filer talks of the Comstock Lode, Nevada saloons, burly-guards girls and the big bonanza pouring through the Carson City, Nev., branch mint. President Nixon adds his endorsement.

Worst of all, coin dealers contend, the government calls the dollars "sound investments," and that's something no one really knows.

'Excellent Chance'

Numismatic News last week warned that the coins stand "an excellent chance" of falling below the \$30 minimum price the government is asking and may remain well below \$50 for many years.

In the offering, the government is selling through Jan. 31, 1973, some 2.3 million silver dollars minted in the Carson City mint in 1883, 1884 and 1885. The coins were discovered in a sub-basement of the Treasury in 1964; more will be offered later.

The criticism is not valid, says Lance Swann, who joined the General Services Administration over a year ago to handle the intricate problem of marketing the coins the way Congress directed. The instructions were to get full numismatic value and help the taxpayer as much as possible.

Mr. Swann insists the Carson City dollars are indeed sound investments, but coin dealers disagree.

Norman Stack, a partner of Stack's, the country's "oldest and largest" coin dealers, urged the Securities and Exchange Commission to halt the GSA's promotion on the ground that its brochure misrepresents the coins by describing them as "excellent for investment" and also for omitting to show how the sale will add to the supply of dollars of these particular years.

The government is offering 611,000 dollars minted in 1883, which is 54 percent of the total made in Carson City that year; 756,000 dollars from 1884 (63 percent) and 953,000 of 1885 (86 percent).

Not for Sale

The actual number the GSA sells may be 5 to 10 percent smaller than these figures, for some of the coins are not being offered because they are tarnished or nicked.

Even so, the "flood" of these coins will upset the market

trependously, Mr. Stack asserts, and other New York City dealers agree.

The SEC, in reply to Mr. Stack, says no security was involved. Just because the government's pamphlet described the Carson City dollars as "excellent for investment" does not necessarily mean an offering within the jurisdiction of the agency, Thomas N. Holloway, associate director of the Division of Corporate Finance, explains.

To Joel Coen of the Coen-Messner Company, a coin company here, the SEC's reply is unsatisfactory. The commission's regional office, he reports, told him back in 1968 to stop Wall Street Journal advertisements that described bags of silver dollars as "investments."

To some numismatists, the GSA flier appears imprecise. The Rev. Richard T. Deters, director of Xavier University in Cincinnati, wrote to Sen. Robert Taft of Ohio to "strenuously object" to the language of the brochure.

The dollars are described as the "only coins with a double mint mark 'CC'" and so are a "collector's item." Not so, says Mark Deters. There are dimes, quarters, halves, Liberty Seated dollars and some gold coins with the CC mark.

An Assertion

They are "the last of the 86 percent silver dollars," the GSA states. Not so, says Father Deters. The GSA, after the sale of the 1883, 1884 and 1885 dollars, will continue to have for disposal a total of 514,000 CC 90 percent silver dollars minted between 1878 and 1891.

The coins are "undistributed specimens" and "mined from the Comstock Lode." Neither statement can be proved beyond shadow of a doubt, declared Father Deters.

At the assertion that the CC dollars are "excellent for investment," Father Deters becomes emphatic. "I hesitate to accuse them of deliberate deception, but in the face of their abysmal ignorance of the Morgan dollar price history they have no business to counsel taxpayers on coin investments."

To support his view, Father Deters cites sharp declines in other Liberty head dollars, which were designed by a man named George T. Morgan. One minted in New Orleans in 1898, for example, dropped from \$300 to 1963 to \$5 in 1964.

John S. Pitman, a retired Rochester, N.Y., chemical engineer and president of the 38,000-member American Numismatic Association, agrees that you can not predict investment value.

He also reports that some collectors are unhappy with the government's rule that the dollars are to be sold on a no-return basis. Most dealers give numismatists 10 days to examine coins and return them if they do not like them.

To buy the Carson City dollars, any U.S. citizen who wants to bid can fill out the order form at the bottom of the GSA brochure available at banks and post offices. An individual may bid only one coin of each year, and that bid must be at least \$30 for each coin.

PEOPLE: Prince Radzivil Says

He Will Get a Divorce

Princess Stanislas Radzivil said yesterday in London that she plans to divorce her husband, the younger sister of Jacqueline Onassis. The prince, 38, a descendant of Polish kings and now a British subject, said: "I intend to divorce my wife. I have talked with my solicitors and proceedings will begin in the near future. I don't think it would be wise for me to talk about the grounds for divorce at this stage. Princess Radzivil, 38, was in New York; she has been in the United States since summer when she visited the Long Island home of pop artist Andy Warhol. The Radzivils have two children.

Another marriage in trouble is that of American comic Phyllis Diller, 55, and her second husband, actor Warden Damoian. They have separated, she said, in Las Vegas. They were married in 1968.

BINNACLE LIST: American comic Jimmy Durante, 79, was reported making a satisfactory recovery from a concussion he suffered in a fall in the bathroom of his home. He is in a Santa Monica, California, hospital.

Actor Jason Robards Jr., 50, underwent plastic surgery in a Santa Monica hospital for "fairly severe" facial cuts he received in an automobile accident. Gospel singer Clara Ward, 44, died singer and pianist for the Clara Ward Singers, was reported in serious condition at UCLA medical center in Los Angeles. Hospital officials would not release details of her ailment.

25-year-old daughter of former President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, was expected to be released from an Austin, Texas, hospital after a two-week stay for "diagnosis and tests." Neither family nor hospital spokesmen would comment on her hospitalization. She is married to Pat Nugent, a cable TV firm officer in Austin.

At Greece, a senior at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, is having trouble finding homes for 14 offspring of his parents. Greece said the only response to his "free mice" ad on a campus bulletin board was immediately rejected. "That guy owns a snake," he said.

Britain's Princess Anne and her foxhunting proclivity were the subject of a Gallup poll commissioned for and printed in the

Daily Telegraph. Rough 1,152 adults asked which profession was right for a lady part in a hunt, 48 said "right" and 37 percent wrong. The remainder reply.

ACTRESS'S EDIT: A movie star Rita Haydon was walked out on her film, "Tales That Witness Madness," in London, had dropped from the cast, "being" said in California.

It said that after several work at Shepperton Studios, Haydon came down with flu, but was later taken three physicians to be "worked." The company had subsequently transpired it had checked out of the "cheater." Hotel that day had scheduled resumption of "Haydon is," the film's

MYSTERIOUS TRIP: Walsley, England, was made off with four pump gasoline station.

Said a police spokesman, "can't imagine what on earth one would do with them."

Received in the mail, is Paul Palmer, you ask Dec. 7. He's the retired editor of the Reader's Digest in Geneva. End of a Not at all. Please note the following quote from "The Act of F. T. Bauer" by G. K. Chesterton in Encounter, November 1971, issue: "I race, in short, should be of all self-directed rats but not compulsory for all human."

The rats will race and the racer should be allowed to win; but one should not be pressed or resentful if normal rat and not, say, a human being carries off the prize. Bauer, incidentally, professor at Cambridge University at Chicago and the don Scholastic Economics.

publishing the things, Justice, and you'll have a full file of citations for all we hope, will go down to geography as a deathless text. Sincerely, Webster (and please don't let further as to my identity.)

—SAMUEL JUSTI

London Critics Pick Olivier

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Laurence Olivier and Constance Cummings were named best actor and actress of the year tonight for their performances in Eugene O'Neill's play "Long Day's Journey into Night."

In their annual awards, the London theater critics selected as best play of 1972 "Jumpers" by Tom Stoppard, author of "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern."

SHOPPING

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IS ANY VISITING SHOPPER'S DREAM? 330-332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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Postfach 1000, 4400 Bielefeld 1, Germany
Phone: 051/25807
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TURN ON ANYWHERE!

YOUR 110 VOLT APPLIANCES

Modern technology has finally solved the problem of transferring electric current from 220-240 volt to 110-120 volt AC 60 cycle without the inconvenience of the expensive and bulky models and being used in many homes.

The ADAPTER is a solid state device designed for use with all electrical appliances that require 110-120 volt AC 60 cycle power. It is made of high quality materials and is built to last.

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